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# THE KABUL TIMES



Vol. V, No. 268

KABUL, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1987, (DALWA 25, 1345, S.H.)

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## US Air Raids Over N. Vietnam Resume. Ho Seeks Pope Paul's Intervention

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, (Combined Wires).—The United States announced Monday that it had resumed bombing of North Vietnam—apparently dashing hopes of early talks to end the Vietnam war.

The announcement came shortly after United Nations Secretary-General U Thant and British Prime Minister Harold Wilson had both expressed guarded optimism about the Vietnam situation.

Wilson, telling Parliament about his Vietnam talks with the Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin, said he believed the gap between the two warring sides was not unbridgeable and that "a solution could now be reached."

President Ho Chi-Minh of North Vietnam sought the intervention of Pope Paul in the Vietnam conflict yesterday.

But in reply to a peace appeal by the Pope he said he wanted the Pontiff to use his influence to get the Americans to respect the rights of the Vietnamese people.

His reply repeated North Viet-

nam's original conditions for peace talks—already rejected by Washington—and gave no hint of any softening of Hanoi's attitude.

At the United Nations, U Thant expressed acute disappointment over the United States resumption of air raids on North Vietnam.

But he withheld a formal public statement. Officials said he might make one today.

U Thant told reporters privately that he was concerned and disappointed by the bombing.

U Thant spoke to reporters at a luncheon given for him by Turkey's chief delegate, Orhan Eralp. A cross section of chief delegates of more than 60 UN member states present privately criticised the resumption of bombing and the reason given for it.

U.S. President Johnson's insistence on a clear "signal" from Hanoi before the United States can halt bombing has been greeted with scepticism in diplomatic circles here, particularly by the representatives of neutral states.

In a statement read by the White House spokesman a few hours after U.S. fighter-bombers struck the North again President Johnson said the United States had "no alternative" but to resume its bombing of North Vietnam after they used the truce period to carry out a major resupply of their troops in South Vietnam.

The President said no other response had come from Hanoi, despite the efforts of the United States and third parties to seek an abatement of hostilities.

"Under these circumstances, in fairness to our own troops and those of our allies we had no alternative

but to resume full-scale hostilities after the cease-fire," Johnson said.

At the same time, the President emphasised that "the door to peace is, and will remain, open."

He said the United States was ready at any time to go more than half way to meet any equitable overture from the communist side.

Moscow Radio said in an English-language broadcast to Africa that by resuming the bombing the United States "rejects the recent initiative of Democratic (North) Vietnam on the possibilities of negotiations."

(Contd. on page 4)

## HM Thanks Ayub

KABUL, Feb. 14, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King in a telegram sent to President of Pakistan Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan has expressed his appreciation of the warm welcome accorded him by the President and the people of Pakistan.

His Majesty arrived in Kabul from his trip to Pakistan yesterday morning. The telegram was sent to President Ayub from the plane.

KABUL, Feb. 14, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King received Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal at 10:30 a.m. this morning, according to an announcement by the Royal Protocol Department.

## UK - USSR Communiqué Calls For Developing Mutual Ties

LONDON, February 14, (Reuter).—The Soviet Union and Britain have agreed to make every possible effort to get a settlement of the Vietnam war, an official communiqué said here yesterday.

It disclosed that a special "hot line" is to be set up linking the Kremlin with British Prime Minister Harold Wilson's official London residence in 10 Downing street.

Diplomatic observers said this would enable USSR Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin and Wilson to continue more easily the dialogue on Vietnam and other world issues they discussed during the Soviet leader's week-long visit.

The communiqué, issued shortly after Kosygin left London for Moscow, offers differing views on ways to get peace in Vietnam.

It restated known positions of the two governments on other major international issues but recorded a number of moves to better relations on strictly bilateral issues.

Foreign Secretary George Brown's Moscow visit, to follow up the top-level talks here, will be from May 19 to 25.

The lengthy communiqué made a brief reference to Vietnam and Southeast Asian developments. Both Britain and Russia have a special role in the Vietnam issue, since they are co-chairmen of the 1954 Geneva conference which ended the Indo-China war.

It said: "There was a prolonged exchange of views between the chairman of the council of ministers of the USSR and the British Prime Minister concerning events in Southeast Asia."

"Both governments deeply regret-

ted that the war in Vietnam continues with the loss of more human lives. They agreed that these events were a danger to neighbouring states and to the peace and stability of the region and that it was essential to achieve the earliest possible end of the Vietnam war."

Both governments confirmed their adherence to the principles of the Geneva agreements of 1954 and 1962.

It added: "They set forth their respective views on the ways to bring about peace in Vietnam."

"The two governments will continue to make a close study of the situation and will make every possible effort with a view to achieving a settlement of the Vietnam problem, and will maintain contact to this end."

On disarmament—the two governments declared they would use every effort to achieve the major objective of an international treaty to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.

The communiqué said they hoped that a non-proliferation agreement would be concluded with the least possible delay. It would be a great contribution towards averting the danger of nuclear war.

Both Kosygin and Wilson, it added, recognised the importance of extending the 1963 partial nuclear test ban treaty to include underground tests.

It said the two sides declared themselves ready to attend a world disarmament conference when this was convened in accordance with an existing United Nations General Assembly resolution.

It revealed that trade ministers are to meet soon to review operation of the Soviet trade agreement, and start preparation of a new long-term trade agreement.

A Soviet industrial and trade exhibition is to be held here in 1968. Technology ministers from the two sides are also to meet soon to see how they can improve contacts in this field, and a special Anglo-Soviet up-to-date Anglo-Soviet consultative committee is to be set up to develop other Anglo-Soviet contacts in science, culture and sport.

## Yugoslav Troupe Performs Here

KABUL, Feb. 14, (Bakhtar).—The Yugoslavian cultural delegation which arrived here Sunday gave their first performance last night at the Radio Afghanistan auditorium. The performance included local songs and dances of Yugoslavia. The troupe includes 20 artists.

Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal and Mrs. Maiwandwal, high-ranking officials, and members of the diplomatic corps attended the performance.

President of the cultural department of the Ministry of Information and Culture Abdul Haq Walleh, and head of the Yugoslavian delegation Popovic exchanged short speeches before the performance on the values of cultural exchange in promoting understanding.

Mrs. Rukhsana, a Radio Afghanistan vocalist, presented bouquets to the artists at the end of the performance.

## Over 1000 More Schools Planned For Villages

By A Staff Writer

KABUL, Feb. 14.—During the last two years of the second five-years plan over 300 schools were opened in different areas of the country.

The preparations for the third five-year plan are already underway. The Ministry hopes to open 500 new schools in the towns. In addition another 512 single-teacher village schools will be established. 240 village schools will be raised to primary school level and another 369 fundamental schools will be opened. Total primary school enrolment is to reach 562,000 by 1972. It is now 400,000.

Practical agriculture training is being given in 100 preliminary schools. In 170 other schools agricultural methods are also taught as well as the regular curriculum.

Abdul Habib Hamidi, the president of primary education, commenting on the third five-year plan, said that raising the educational level depends on large-scale social progress in the country.

## FRG Company To Survey Kabul Electric Grid

KABUL, Feb. 14, (Bakhtar).—A contract was signed Monday between the Afghan Electric Institute and an FRG company, Lahmeyer, to survey the possibilities of expanding Kabul's electric grid.

The project is to be submitted by the FRG consulting company in 10 months. It will cost 624,000 D M. It will be completed in two years. Work will begin on enlarging the network in 1968. Hamidullah Hamid, president of the Afghan Electric Institute said.

With the completion of the project the Kabul electric grid will be able to handle 50,000 kilowatts of power.

The project is aimed at paving the way for more effective utilisation of Naghlu and Mahipar power. Both of these plants have begun partial operation. The existing grid cannot distribute all the new power.

## Tito Begins State Visit To Austria

VIENNA, Feb. 14, (Reuter).—President Tito of Yugoslavia arrived here by a special train Monday for a five-day state visit to Austria. A 21-gun salute welcomed him—the first Yugoslav head of state to visit this country.

President Franz Jonas, Chancellor Dr. Josef Klaus and his Conservative People's Party cabinet as well as members of the diplomatic corps and a huge crowd greeted Marshal Tito and his wife Jovanka.

## Maiwandwal's Appointments

Yesterday Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal attended the weekly Cabinet meeting.

## SYRIA THREATENS ISRAEL WITH LARGESCALE MILITARY OPERATIONS

JERUSALEM, Israeli sector, February 14, (DPA).—Israeli and Syrian units exchanged shots across their sensitive frontier Monday after two Syrians attempted twice to bring a mule onto Israeli territory, ostensibly for cultivation work, the Voice of Israel radio station said here last night.

The Israelis had suffered no losses in the five minute exchange, and the ensuing half-hour shelling by Syrian positions, the radio said.

A complaint was lodged with the mixed ceasefire commission.

At United Nations, Israel rejected Monday a Jordanian charge that a parade planned in Jerusalem May 15 would be a provocation of Jordan and defiance of the United Nations.

In a letter to Secretary-General U Thant, ambassador Michael S. Comay, Israel's permanent UN representative, said the Jordanians did not complain until two months after Israel had announced plans for the independence day celebration.

Comay said Jordan's complaint was groundless, and he added that it was deplorable that Jordan "should seek artificially to create tension."

Comay also rejected as "mischievous and absurd" another Jordan complaint to that of alleged violations of the general armistice agreement. Comay said such questions should be dealt with at the local level and "not taken out of context and inflated in this fashion."

In Damascus, the Syrian Defence Minister Major-General Hafez Al-Assad, Monday threatened Israel with large-scale and continuous disciplinary operations which would be the beginning of the liberation of Palestine and the end of her (Israel's) artificial existence if she did not stop her aggressive acts against Syria.

Addressing officers and men at an army camp, General Assad said retaliation to "Israeli acts of aggression" would be on a full scale. The Arab masses stood at Syria's side.

## People's Daily Says Shansi Province Controlled By Mao

PEKING, February 14, (Hsinhua).—

The People's Daily Monday front-paged a special correspondent report on how the revolutionary rebels in Shansi province forged an alliance on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought and carried the struggle to seize power to victory.

The Shansi revolutionary rebel general headquarters, established jointly by revolutionary mass organisations, the local people's liberation army units and revolutionary leading cadres there, seized all power from the former provincial Communist Party committee and People's Council on January 12.

Elementary schools were partially reopened in Peking Monday, Tanjug, Yugoslav news agency reported. Although the order on reopening elementary schools, which appeared in Peking posters recently, was not fully enforced, elementary school boys were seen going to school in many parts of Peking Monday, the Yugoslav report said.

The Associated Press reported the People's Daily Tuesday urged creation of Maoist headquarters to crush opponents of Mao Tse-tung.

The newspaper said these headquarters should be made up of pro-Maoist mass organisations.

President Liu Shao-chi and Communist party Central Committee Secretary General Teng Hsiao-ping have been expelled from the Central Committee, according to a Red Guard poster in Peking quoted by the Bulgarian news agency BTA last night.

Supporters of Chairman Mao Tse-tung have seized the Agriculture Ministry and purged Minister Liao Yu-len and six of his Vice Ministers, a Japanese report from Peking said Tuesday.

Kyodo News Service said this was disclosed in the first bulletin of the

## US MARKS 158th ANNIVERSARY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S BIRTH

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, (DPA).—

U.S. President Lyndon Johnson Sunday called upon "a world long troubled by the curse of racism," to follow the belief of Abraham Lincoln that discrimination against any man imposes an "irrational spiritual poverty" on all humanity.

Johnson said that over the centuries discrimination because of skin colour, religion, and ethnic differences had taken its toll in crippled souls, in human creativity wasted on hate, in lost opportunities for growth and learning and common prosperity.

"Today, racial suspicions, racial hatreds, and racial violence plague men in almost every part of the earth—in Asia, in Africa, in Europe, in Latin America, in the United States."

"It is man's ancient curse and present shame."

The President spoke at the Lincoln memorial in Washington in ceremonies marking the 158th anniversary of President Lincoln's birth.

Lincoln, President Johnson recalled, began his troubled journey towards a new concept which would go beyond the theories "of black power or white power, beyond the ancient blinders of racism to the establishment of a multi-racial community, in which a man's pride in his racial origins would be wholly consistent with his commitment to the common endeavor."

"It has required the hard lessons of a hundred years to make us realise, as he did, that emancipating the Negro was an act of liberation for whites," Johnson said.

He praised the "commanding clarity in Lincoln's belief that no man can truly live in creative equality when society imposes the irrational

spiritual poverty of discrimination on any man."

Johnson said that "the true liberators of mankind have always been those who showed men another way to live than by hating their brothers."

## Wilson Discusses EEC In Bonn

LONDON, Feb. 14, (DPA).—British Prime Minister Harold Wilson and his Foreign Secretary George Brown, who are scheduled to arrive in Bonn today, ascribe great significance to their visit in view of the weight of the Federal Republic of Germany in the European Common Market (EEC).

According to political sources here, they hope this stopover on their European exploratory tour might give them the assurance of full support from the West German government if and when the British Labour government formally applies for EEC membership.

There is no doubt that Wilson will use the occasion to give his Bonn hosts a first hand account of the visit to London of Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin.

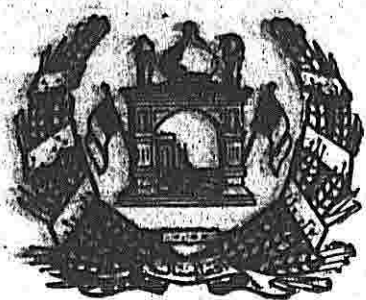
The Common Market's farming policy is likely to top the list of problems to be discussed in Bonn.

London hopes to find the understanding of the West German government for Britain's balance of payments difficulties resulting from the fact that Britain as a country with above average food imports would have to make high financial contributions to the EEC agricultural fund.



Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal enjoys opening performance by Yugoslav troupe.





## THE KABUL TIMES

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### Food For Thought

Freedom is not what the government does. It is not something that is either won or lost in the world's capitals or on its battlefields, or that can be preserved by law—except for a moment or two in history's expanse. The freedom that counts is simply what is in the minds and hearts of millions of people.

—Adlai Stevenson

### Omens For A Good Harvest

The latest information provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation on the possibilities of a locust invasion affecting crops here this year requires careful study. The reports of the Ministry indicate that during the coming year a large-scale invasion of locusts is not expected. However, of the three main types of locusts—the Moroccan, the Italian and the desert—the first one may reach Afghanistan in the summer months.

We are happy that, even though there may be no major locust invasion, the Ministry has planned on the spot courses giving instruction in the ways to fight this pest. A delegation from the Ministry of experts on agricultural pests, is presently conducting a course for the staff of the provincial department of agriculture in Kunduz on pest fighting in general with emphasis on methods of eradicating the desert locust in its early stage of life. The roving delegation will go to other parts of the north region of the country to hold similar courses.

Afghanistan has already adopted measures, together with some of its neighbours not only to destroy locusts during invasions, but also to prevent their breeding. We hope that ways to adopt similar cooperative measures will also be studied. This would benefit us as well as our neighbours.

It is also a good omen that the weather during this winter, which at first appeared unfavourable for the next harvest, has taken a turn for the better. Simultaneous rain or snow has been reported over the major part of the country during the past 24 hours, and at the time when seeds for most crops are to be sown, this is important.

Coupled with the measures for eradicating of pests, there is reason to hope for a good harvest next year.

### Employing Retired Officials

The Education Ministry's decision to allow retired teachers to return to practising their profession is a logical step toward meeting the teacher shortage all over the country.

Although there are some who no longer have the energy to cope with the rigours of teaching, since the retirement age is 55, there are apparently many others still quite capable of teaching. Perhaps their teaching loads might be less than those of regular teachers. In any case, these teachers, who have been asked to report to provincial education departments or the schools where they formerly taught in Kabul, will ensure that there are fewer classes without teachers when school resumes in the colder areas of the country in March.

The government's decision to allow these teachers to collect their pensions plus the difference between the pension and the regular teaching salary brings up two other matters. First, what would happen if other retired civil servants were asked to return to work under a similar plan? Second, is it not important to revise the law itself?

Most retired civil servants have enough basic knowledge to teach in primary schools on a temporary basis. They could help meet the shortage until the teacher academies turn out enough graduates to replace them. This practice would also provide retired civil servants with a needed additional source of income.

Although the law on retirement of civil servants provides an opportunity for the young and educated by forbidding the re-employment of retired civil servants, perhaps it would be preferable to make the law as flexible as possible. The country needs skilled personnel badly and temporary employment of retired civil servants is one way to meet the need.

## Rusk's Views On Ways To Safeguard Peace

Editor's note: The following are excerpts from U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk's interview with West German correspondents televised in the Federal Republic of Germany Sunday.

When I first became Secretary of State in 1961, there were many people in other parts of the world who thought that I was "thinking only of Berlin," because at that time it was Berlin that threatened the peace of the world.

Now, it is very important that we look upon the problem of organising a permanent peace as a world-wide problem. And I am quite sure that our friends in Europe understand that it is not possible for us to be loyal to alliances in the Atlantic and disloyal to our alliances in the Pacific.

But this does not mean that we are neglecting our relations with Europe or the problems of the North Atlantic. We are very active in NATO, along with your government. We are taking a full part in the Kennedy round negotiations, which we hope will come to a very early conclusion. We are in the Committee of Ten on liquidity problems. We are very active in the OECD. And we are taking our part in East-West relations these days.

And beyond that, we are trying to play a constructive role in very important areas that are within 30 minutes' flying time of Western Europe, where there are some troubles. I am thinking of the Middle East, and I am thinking of Africa.

Our problems with Vietnam are those that you in your country must surely wish that we would pay attention to, because if we do not this problem could well affect the general peace. But we are also spending a lot of thought and effort and attention on matters in the North Atlantic.

We have been very much interested in the general movement throughout NATO, throughout the North Atlantic for possibilities for improving relations with Eastern Europe. And we have tried to participate in that ourselves with the conclusion of a civil air agreement, a consular agreement with the Soviet Union, a space treaty, and we have made proposals to our Congress having to do with possibilities of trade between the United States and Eastern Europe.

And we have noticed with interest the steps which the Federal Republic of Germany has taken in this direction.

We had before us at the last NATO meeting a list of the contacts, the bilateral contacts between the members of NATO and the various countries of Eastern Europe, say, in the last six to eight months. And there were some 180 of such contacts on that list.

So there is a good deal of movement, a good deal of motion, and you can be sure in the Federal Republic that if you find there are points where agreements can be reached, that there will be no problem here in the United States. We would like to do the same thing.

We do believe that we must be prudent and not take too much for granted, that we maintain the solidarity and the unity and the prudent strength of the NATO countries in order to encourage the continuation of a certain prudence in Eastern Europe.

As for whether there is now need for NATO, I think we are in danger of forgetting too much. Half your people, half our people can no longer remember World War II. And one result of that is that the central question which is before mankind begins to recede into the background, and that central question is how do you organise a durable peace in the world. And in 1954, when we drafted the Charter of the United Nations, we said that this requires collective security for suppression of breaches of the peace, and acts of aggression and the settlement of disputes by peaceful means.

Now, these questions we must not forget. I gather that you feel in Europe that we are beginning something like a detente, all of us, with Eastern Europe.

Well, let us just pause for a moment and recall that if that is true—and I hope it is true—if that is true, we did not get to that point by sacrificing Terbanjan in Iran, by sacrificing the eastern provinces of Turkey, by sacrificing Greece to the guerrillas, by sacrificing Berlin, or Korea, or the Congo, or Southeast Asia—nor by saying to the Cuban missiles, "Oh, come, welcome, you are good neighbours."

This has been a long, difficult, costly and sometimes bloody path to get to a point where there is some prudence on both sides.

So I would hope that all of us, including our young people in both countries, would think hard about that central question—how do you organise a durable peace? Because if Article 1 of the United Nations Charter represents the lessons learned from World War II, the important thing to remember is that we cannot draw lessons from World War III—there won't be enough left. And so we must never forget this question—how do you organise a peace in the world as compared with letting us all slip down the slippery slope into a general war that nobody can want and that no one can survive.

Those who are determined to meet our commitment in South Vietnam are those who take seriously the question of organising a durable peace.

The United States has taken 200,000 casualties since 1945, in killed and wounded, in various parts of the world for the purpose of trying to stabilise the peace.

We have lost men in Greece and in the Berlin airlift and in Korea and in Southeast Asia and in other places.

So that the "hawks" are not people who want war. Most of them are people who are trying to organise the peace.

Now, the "doves," I think, may feel that you can take chances and gamble with this question. My own view quite frankly is

perhaps in between the extreme "doves" and the extreme "hawks." I believe that we must quietly do what is necessary to insure that a country to whom we are committed is not overrun by force by someone else, and at the same time act with prudence so that we ourselves do not move this problem from a restricted war into a general war.

As for the stopping of the bombing North Vietnam, if we were to put North Vietnam in a position where it could be safe and comfortable while it sends its armies and its arms into South Vietnam, they could do that for 50 years.

Now, we have an operational question as well.

Here come 50 trucks down the road, just north of the 17th parallel, loaded with men and ammunition.

Now, do we say to our men just south of the 17th parallel, "we don't hit them, there, in the North, so you will just have to pick that ammunition out of your bodies tomorrow afternoon?" We cannot do that—we cannot do that.

Now, I think it has also been overlooked that the demand by the other side has increased.

They say that a suspension of the bombing, a temporary cessation, is an ultimatum. And they are calling now for an unconditional and permanent cessation of the bombing.

All right, we are prepared to consider that if they will tell us what the results of that will be.

And no one has been able to tell us yet what the result of that would be.

So this is not a question of a large country and a small country—as far as these men who get killed out there are concerned, the enemy could be representative of as large a country as there is. We can't do that to our men in the field.

The other side knows how they can tell us what the result would be if we stopped the bombing.

So surely we have a right to know that. Surely someone, somewhere in the world, some day, will be willing to tell us that—if you stop the bombing, X, Y or Z will happen.

So we are listening.

If a non-proliferation treaty becomes general throughout the world, there may be a good many who would sign that treaty who would not be completely happy about relying upon the safeguards which Euratom has adopted internally.

Further than that, there would be other groupings in other parts of the world who might wish to put together a little family group which would inspect itself and deny outside inspection on the grounds that it is up to each regional group to provide its own inspection.

I have no doubt at all that the safeguards in Euratom insure that the activities of Euratom will not be abused. I have no problem about that myself.

The problem is now, do you persuade 120 other nations that is the case.

We have not found an answer to this question yet.

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Anis* carried an editorial expressing cautious optimism about United States President Johnson's decision to halt bombing of North Vietnam for an indefinite period. (Bombing has started again now). This, it said, is the first step which must be taken to ease tension in Vietnam.

One must add immediately, the editorial went on, that the world expects much more than this. This is because until a lasting ceasefire in the interior and coastal regions of Vietnam comes about and until the warring parties lay down their arms for good there is no hope of peace and tranquility in that war-torn country.

In any case since during recent days halting of bombing on North Vietnam has been mentioned as the most important prerequisite to the holding of peace talks, President Johnson's decision can be considered a response to the pressure of world public opinion.

The editorial also drew attention of all parties concerned to some of the underlying problems in relation to the Vietnamese issue. The problem in Vietnam cannot be solved only through accord between the United States and the North Vietnamese authorities. The South Vietnamese government and the Viet Cong have to be taken into consideration. The editorial emphasised the importance of inviting the Viet Cong representatives as an equal partner to any peace negotiations.

The editorial also drew attention of a suggestion by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal for the establishment of a peace committee comprised of representatives of non-aligned nations or UN members who favour peace and uphold humanitarian principles. This committee should base its activities on the decisions reached at the 1954 Geneva conference.

The paper also carried an article by Mohammad Hassan Saif advocating steps to promote the export of potatoes. There are those, said the article, who ask how we can ex-

enough for ourselves. But these people must realise that first we have to promote potato production and then think about exporting what remains in excess of our internal consumption.

Most land in Afghanistan is cultivated on the basis of crop rota-

port potatoes when we do not have them. The alternate crop to wheat is usually maize or barley. The per acre production of these crops is relatively very low, the article maintained. The per acre yield of the land increases tenfold by growing potatoes on it.

## WORLD PRESS

*Newsweek* said the U.S. State Department is studying a report of an East European diplomat in Peking that China's Mao Tse-tung has given North Vietnam a go-ahead for direct negotiations with the United States whenever Hanoi feels the situation is favourable.

It said Mao laid down one condition in granting the North Vietnamese approval for direct talks with the United States: under no circumstances should the talks be conducted through Moscow.

In a related story, the weekly magazine said President Johnson insisted Senator Robert F. Kennedy issue a denial that he had received peace feelers from Hanoi through a French diplomat in Paris and "roundly denounced" the New York Democrat for interfering in "delicate negotiations" for peace in Vietnam.

Leading Soviet political commentators Saturday, Sunday and Monday stressed in *Izvestia* and *Pravda* that chances for peace talks in Vietnam hinge on a unilateral halt to U.S. bombing raids on North Vietnam.

The *Times* (of London) appeared Monday in its new form with its famous agony column of small advertisements on the back page.

Puzzled readers of the newspaper were given assistance with a front-page index showing "where the news and regular features can be found."

In a "Meet the Press" radio television programme, author William Manchester said Sunday he rejected a request by the Kennedy family to

rewrite his account of President Johnson's first cabinet meeting as "censorship" which "would have been a distortion of history."

"I was asked to rewrite my account of President Johnson's first cabinet meeting," Manchester said, "and I refused." He did not explain what changes he was asked to make nor did he say precisely who made the request.

The author said that in editing the manuscript of his book by the Kennedy family, "nothing was deleted of a historical or political nature." He termed the deleted matter "very personal."

Manchester said his difficulties were neither with Senator Kennedy nor with Mrs. Kennedy, but "arose on lower levels," from persons "who knew they would be answerable to the Kennedys and were overzealous."

"Had the Kennedys read the book last spring," he said, "I think we would have been spared much."

Manchester said he felt a letter from Senator Kennedy to Harper and Row, saying the family would place no obstacles in the way of publishing the book, had "liquidated" his agreement that Kennedy and Mrs. Kennedy approve the manuscript.

"I don't think that I broke my agreement," he said.

Manchester rejected suggestions that the book is critical of President Johnson. He said he was "very sympathetic to President Johnson, who I think behaved admirably."

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## Rebellious Rhodesia Yet To Feel The Pinch

"Do you see any people running around with revolvers?" The Rhodesian businessman asked. "were supposed to be a threat to world peace."

You don't see many guns. There aren't even many uniforms along Salisbury streets where modern skyscrapers alternate with colonial-type buildings.

There is no impression of urgency or uneasiness as the old British colony takes its stand against almost the entire world.

Show windows and store shelves are piled high with life's needs and life's fripperies. Streets are jammed with parked cars, parking lots are clogged. An occasional mini skirt floats by.

Africans and Europeans mix easily, if not familiarly, in streets and stores. In Cecil Square, the same African forms are stretched out in the shade of the jacaranda trees as on "Independence Day," November 11, 1965.

At Jameson and Third Streets the British Union Jack flies beside the Rhodesian flag outside rebel Prime Minister Ian Smith's office.

He seems more relaxed than on the day he proclaimed this colony an "independent state" in defiance of Britain.

After negotiations last December which came within an inch of success, official contacts between the British and Rhodesian government have lapsed. Britain's Prime Minister Harold Wilson has stated he will not recognise full Rhodesian independence until an African government is installed.

Months of voluntary sanctions

By Lynn Heinzerling  
do not seem to have altered much the relaxed, comfortable life of Rhodesia's whites. The big test of mandatory sanctions, imposed in December by the United Nations in an effort to thwart Rhodesia's principal exports, lies ahead.

There is a feeling that there cannot be a conclusive result from the sanctions unless force is used to back them up and there is no sign that the big powers, including Britain and the United States, will agree to force.

Even so, international efforts to spur Rhodesia have eroded its trade, especially with Britain. The best estimate is that only a third of Rhodesia's big 1966 tobacco crop was sold "under the counter" for cash. No trade statistics have been published since the day of "independence." Even the British government does not know precisely how its colony is doing.

"Don't worry, we'll make it," says one business leader. "It's all very stupid, but we'll pull through," says another.

In a recent month, 80 new houses and buildings were started in Salisbury; people in Bulawayo built 44 swimming pools this season.

City parks, where both white and African children play, are well populated. Cricket pitches are much in use.

But there are subtle changes. British and American products are disappearing.

The Boston baked beans in the supermarket may come from Bulawayo. The canned fruit

may be from Gwel or Johannesburg rather than Florida.

Food, however, is hardly a problem. Pork chops are selling for 44 cents, butter is 56 cents a pound and eggs 50 cents a dozen. Fruits and vegetables abound.

The Rhodesian clothing industry has expanded enormously—teen-agers are very fashion conscious and manufacturers are trying to meet the trends.

Hardware stores feature tools made in West Germany and there is a full line of bicycles from South Africa. Most shoes seem to be locally made.

British sweets and chocolate, long favourites here, have disappeared. Swiss and Dutch chocolate is still available, but Rhodesia is now making its own sweets. When a Bulawayo firm advertised for help in manning its new candy factory, 300 Africans turned up for jobs.

Rhodesians are enthusiastic lunchtime and "sundowner" drinkers and all the brands of Scotch whiskies and British gins are available.

The key to Rhodesia's future is tobacco, by far its most important export. In 1965 tobacco exports amounted to \$131.6 million, about a third of the total merchandise exports that year.

President Charles de Gaulle apparently has approved a barter deal with the Rhodesia Tobacco Corp. By the best available yardstick, \$5.6 million worth of tobacco will be exchanged for French textile. France abstained when the Security Council voted sanctions against Rhodesia.

(Contd. on page 4)



## Mechanisation Cuts Lumber Price

The second part of Jade Maiwand is one of the busiest parts of the city. Every minute people buy and sell goods ranging from household utensils to cloth, plumbing fixtures, and building construction materials.

On one of the streets which is hardly visible from the main road is the Reka Khana market where lumber is sold. This is not the only lumber yard. Kelacha, near Bala Hissar, is another place.

Although only three months ago, five of the eight saws in this area burned, the market has still not lost its reputation as a place where wood can be purchased at low prices. The three saws not damaged by the fire are operated round the clock with a cutting capacity of about 60 five-foot logs a day.

The lumber business is not a one-man job. Many have to work tirelessly before the wood is finally sold. The wood, which is grown in the eastern provinces of the country, is brought to Kabul by trucks by wood traders from these provinces. The wood is stored by them until it is bought by a customer.

It is then taken to the mill to be cut. The saws belong to the traders of Kabul. The charge for cutting one board is Af. 1.50. This price is not

By Our Own Reporter

fixed throughout the city and in other areas like Dehmezang the charge for cutting a board is Af. 20. One of the reasons why the Reka Khana saw owners have been able to keep the price low is that the area is in downtown Kabul where they have plenty of customers from different parts of the city like Share Nau, Shah Shaid and the old section of the town.

The business year-round and unlike some years ago wood is now available throughout the year. The main factor is the building of roads which has increased the flow of goods from different parts of the country.

Saws imported from Japan and India cost about Af. 100,000. Daily cost of electricity amounts to about Af. 300 and the labourers' salaries amount to another 200, which leaves the owner with at least a profit of Af. 1000 to Af. 1500 profit daily. Three to four men are employed to work on one saw. Those who cut the wood work under the most hazardous health conditions since they do not have any protection from the sawdust which covers the dark mill. Although after the fire Kabul municipality made some plans to shift all the saw mills

to one area where there would be better ventilation, and thus less danger of fire, no work has been done yet on the construction of such a place.

One or two men are responsible for the management of the business. They provide means of transportation for the customers and are in charge of speeding up the work. Since most of the boards are transported by karachis (manually pulled carts), there are one or two always present to facilitate taking the wood to its destined place.

The electric saw mill was introduced here only eight or nine years ago. Before that the work was done by people who were experienced in cutting the wood with hand saws. Then the charge of cutting a board was Af. 5 and sawing one board took at least half an hour while now it has become a matter of seconds.

Gulam Sakhi, one of the supervisors, said that the introduction of power saws has not only made the work easier for those who used to cut the wood but also for carpenters, since the wood cut by a saw is smooth and does not need a lot of planing. Another advantage is that sawdust is sold separately as fuel for stoves.

## BUSINESS & INDUSTRY

### UK Hopeful For N. Sea Gas Discoveries

By Henry Jones, K.B.E.

Chairman of Britain's Gas Council

Britain's gas industry was founded at the beginning of the 19th century in the wake of the first Industrial Revolution. It is now ready to lead the country into the second.

The North Sea gas discoveries could prove as important as that to Britain's much-publicised economic problems.

The total effect of the finds is that the Gas Council is now making its plans on the assumption that the reserves of gas contained in the North Sea are on a large scale. It is even thought possible that there will eventually be available to Britain the equivalent of the Scholcheren field in the Netherlands—the second largest natural gas deposit in the world. In that case Britain could count on receiving 4,000 million cubic feet (113 million cubic metres) of gas a day for the next 30 to 35 years.

This amount is equivalent to four times the present level of town gas consumption by all consumers in Britain. And the prospect of natu-

ral gas in this sort of quantity is more than enough to herald the second major transformation of the gas industry in a few years.

Until as recently as 1961, more than 85 per cent of all gas consumed was based on coal as a raw material.

But two new technologies ended the sales stagnation of the 1950s and, combined with a sharpening of the industry's whole approach to selling and promotion, started a run of success that is still gathering momentum, before any North Sea gas has actually become available.

One of these two development dates from the end of 1961 when the Minister of Power approved the scheme to import liquefied natural gas from Algeria.

Britain's 12 state-owned gas boards prepared for the advent of the new gas by building the plants to use it. Most of these units were dual-purpose: they could produce from light petroleum distillate a lean gas with which the Algerian methane could be blended to make a final product suitable for distribution in the normal way; or they could reform the methane itself to the correct quality for addition to the conventional supply.

These plants, in fact, were the result of the British gas industry's other technological breakthrough. Gradual at first, the move away from coal to the use of oil as a feedstock had started in about 1956. By the early 1960's the first plants had come on stream using much more economic and flexible new processes (notably the process used by Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.), based on reforming light petroleum distillate (naphtha), an oil refinery by-product in plentiful supply.

Two of the Gas Council's own processes, the Gas Recycle Hydro-generator and the Catalytic Rich Gas process, are now having success in export markets, and plants using these techniques have been sold to W. Germany, Spain, Japan and Italy.

In plants occupying only a frac-

tion of the space of the 150-year-old coal carbonisation process, gas can be made by these techniques at less than half the cost. The plants are comparatively cheap to build and can be quickly constructed. And an important advantage is that with a low carbon monoxide content the gas is virtually non-toxic.

With production costs now more closely under its own control, the gas industry from 1962 was able, on average, to stabilise prices to Britain's 13,000,000 gas consumers. Aided by new appliance designs, and more aggressive marketing, sales of gas began to grow—last year by more than 10 per cent.

Even this rate of growth, however, is certain to be surpassed as the North Sea yields up its riches. Because of this and because of the immense amount of work that will be required before natural gas can be made available to the whole country, the new oil gasification plants will still have a vital contribution to make to Britain's gas supplies for years ahead.

Although the situation regarding new manufacturing plant is now being reviewed in the light of North Sea discoveries, work will continue on plant for which contracts have already been placed and which are planned to come into operation in the next two or three years. A very large number of existing plants can, in any case, be easily converted to reform natural gas.

In this period, too, the role of the Algerian liquid methane importation scheme will be just as, if not more, important.

The methane grid, laid primarily for the Algerian imports, will form the backbone of the distribution network feeding North Sea gas round the country. Already work has started on a 90-mile (145 kilometres), 24-inch (61 centimetres) diameter pipeline to convey the first landed supplies of sea gas into the grid, and planning of extensions to the grid to other parts of the country is far advanced.

In these and other ways Britain's gas industry is laying the foundation for the expansion to come.

### RENT-A-CAR DILEMMA

One of the fastest growing business institutions in the United States in recent years has been the rent-a-car business.

There are two big firms in the field—Hertz and Avis. Both buy thousands of new automobiles every year, station them at pickup stations at airports, railroad stations, hotels, other convenient travel centres, and rent them to travelers who left their own car at home.

It's a multi-million dollar business, and, travelers agree, provides a worthwhile service for the businessman and tourist who uses a plane or train to go some place and then feels the need of local transport.

These days, this multi-million dollar business is slugging it out on TV and in the press with no holds barred. Hertz and Avis are bluntly critical of one another in full page advertisements or spot announcements designed to win the patronage of the American travelling public. Their open feud is almost unique in today's advertising world—where a cardinal rule seems to be to ignore your competitor, or at least let him pay for advertising his own wares.

It wasn't always so with Hertz and Avis. Hertz was one of the first in the rent-a-car field, and, almost man (or lady) traveler, floating like a bird from somewhere in the sky to the seat of an open Hertz car.

"Let Hertz put you in the driver's seat!" was the company slogan. It was put to music, and heard everywhere in the land via TV and radio.

Then Avis came along, and, as it grew bigger, became second only to Hertz in the country in car rentals. Avis promoted itself openly as "No. 2." When one is only second, Avis advertising proclaimed, one tries harder. That was its slogan, repeated in newspapers, magazines and also on TV and radio. "We're only No. 2," Avis said. "We try harder." Avis promotion men had the slogan printed on lapel buttons, which were then distributed to all who would wear them. Avis said

that in trying harder, it gave better service and kept its cars in better condition. One series of ads showed that Avis cars always had clean ash trays.

The things got rough. The Hertz people decided Avis was cutting into business which should go to Hertz. So Hertz recently took some full page ads, with this message:

"If you were in the car rental business and you were No. 2 and you had only half as many cars to offer and about half as many locations at which to offer them, and fewer people to handle everything, what would you say in your advertisement?"

"Right." Your ashtrays are cleaner."

Hertz pointed out that its customers could pick up a Hertz rent-a-car in 2,900 different places throughout the world. The Hertz ad was signed: "Hertz (Who's perfect?)"

Avis has now come back with its reply. This is the Avis counter-attack:

"Why No. 1 has to do something about Avis:

"You've probably noticed the big change in No. 1's advertising lately. No more jolly man flying into the driver's seat. Instead, they've come out with a get-tough-with-Avis campaign. Why?"

"Because No. 1's share of the rent-a-car business is getting smaller. And Avis' share is getting bigger. (Based on the latest figures from 26 major airports.) Trying harder is paying off. Spotless Plymouths, full gas tanks and smiles you can believe have been bringing No. 1's customers to Avis."

"The trend is clear. If Avis isn't stopped, we'll be No. 1 by 1970."

The Hertz reply to this has not yet been sighted. But if you were working for Hertz, what would you say now to Avis?

(CONTINENTAL PRESS)

### Europe Moving Rapidly Toward Service Economy

PARIS, Feb. 14, (DPA).—Europe will move toward the North American pattern of a "service economy" at a rate which will put the majority of European workers in service jobs within 10 years.

This is noted by experts of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in a study which is based on the premise that the most highly industrialised nations are moving into a new stage of economic development. Industry, having replaced agriculture as the largest employer of manpower, is in turn being succeeded by commerce and the service, the study concludes.

The OECD's manpower and social affairs directorate, in its study, entitled *The Service Economy*, warns that this shift from a predominantly industrial to a service economy has far-reaching implications for the organisation of economic and social life, and for the policies of governments, trade unions and employers.

A lack of knowledge of the characteristics and problems of the service sectors now hampers policy planning for this economic transformation, the experts say, and they are trying to collect and disseminate statistics and research from OECD members. (Contd. on page 4)

### Karakul Cooperative Opened In Khulm

AIBAK, Feb. 14, (Bakhtar).—A karakul cooperative, with an initial capital of Af. 3,232,500, was opened in Khulm Woleswali of Samangan province last week. The 250 members of the cooperative selected from among themselves a 10-member board of directors.

The Governor of Samangan, Mohammad Anef, in a ceremony marking the launching of the cooperative, spoke on the importance of cooperatives and the benefits they could give to karakul breeders and traders.

## Business Review Of The Week

The announcement of the president of the customs house on the establishment of a free port in the country was the most outstanding single news item of the business week. It would have great influence

### ILO Reports On Labour Situation Of World In 1966

The work, labour situation remained good in industrialised countries but showed little advances in developing countries in 1966, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) said here Wednesday.

In most industrialised countries, the prosperity of previous years continued, the ILO said, and the level of employment generally rose despite year-end increases in unemployment, the unemployed remained a relatively small proportion of the total labour force and wage increases generally outstripped rises in consumer prices.

Figures from developing countries—although they are incomplete in the ILO's 1966 year book of labour statistics, on which the press statement was based—show little change from previous years. Rising levels of unemployment and underemployment, with economic development outpaced by a growing potential labour force, and frequent steep rises in consumer prices, continued to harass the new nations last year.

Generally, the number of employed workers throughout the world went on growing in 1966 although at a slower pace than in 1965. There was a clear slowdown or decrease toward the end of the year, however.

Unemployment figures which had reached very low levels in most industrialised countries last year—rose in two of every three countries, mainly in the last few months of 1966. But these figures stood below three per cent—often two per cent—in most industrialised countries.

By A Staff Writer

The experiences of other free ports in the world, such as Hong Kong, Macao, Singapore, and Beirut, show that they enjoy a high economic stability and ensure a regular financial income.

Several problems are involved in the establishment of a free port. It should be decided whether we want to make the whole country a free port or only some part or parts. One of the important requirements for the success of a free port is the geographical situation. The place where the free port is established should be an intersection of international traffic.

### International Air Stopover

Since Afghanistan has no access to the sea, our hope lies in the development of international air traffic. This hope can materialise only if we are in a position to have one of our airports as one of the stopovers for several international airlines.

But if we want to have a larger free port, then one of our cities could be declared as a free port. In this case not only air traffic but also land tourism will guarantee a large income from the port.

### European Free Ports

Some European airports—such as Frankfurt and Amsterdam, are free ports, and international planes make it a point to stop at these ports since the tourist passengers are interested in shopping. But apparently there are certain limits on the purchase of commodities from these ports. A passenger on an international flight cannot buy more than two bottles of whiskey, one camera etc.

It would be interesting indeed to study these airports and find out whether it is a paying proposition or not. Whether we should have limits on the purchase of goods by the passengers and tourists is another question that requires careful study.

If we have a free port in Afghanistan, it would undoubtedly be the only one in our region. This by it-

self will ensure a good return. From Beirut to Singapore, Afghanistan will establish a routing link with its free port.

### Link For Asian Highway

Such a port will also provide a good link in the Asian highway. Considering the fact that the Asian highway will extend from Turkey through Iran and Afghanistan to Pakistan, India and Burma right on to Singapore, Afghanistan will be the only country on this route that will provide a free port. This by itself will provide the tourists with an incentive to visit our country.

In so far as the foreign exchange is readily available on the market here, Afghanistan is already a free port and the import of every kind of luxury goods is permitted, and they are available.

However, now that the announcement of the plans for the establishment of such a port has been made, the public is greatly interested, and is anxiously awaiting a more detailed publication of information on the subject setting forth the area that has been envisioned for the port.

### EEC: Uniform Trade Arrangements

By Richard Marne

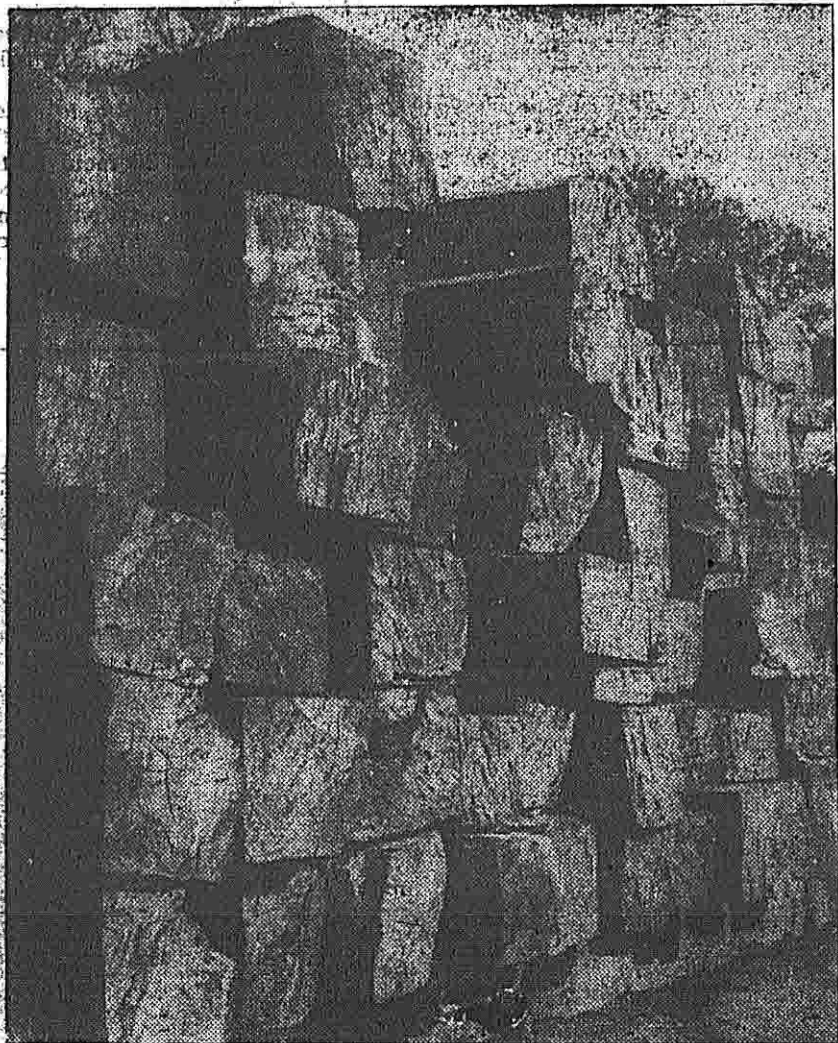
From 1 April next, a single system will be applied in all EEC member countries to trade in macaroni, spaghetti and similar products, baby foods, confectionery and a whole range of other items manufactured principally from cereals, sugar, milk or butter. Items not coming under the agricultural provisions of the EEC Treaty will now be rendered subject to the system of variable import levies which has been gradually introduced for goods made by processing agricultural products; at the same time, national export subsidies for the processing industries will be aligned and their scope reduced.

The fact that individual countries have maintained measures designed to protect and assist their processing industries, combined with the progressive introduction of single prices for basic agricultural commodities, has led to a competitive situation within the Common Market which is considerably at variance with Community principles. Certain French products, for example, enjoy a more advantageous position as regards price on the W. German market than they do in France; the same applies to certain W. German products on the French market, Italian products in the Netherlands, and so on. Similar dis-

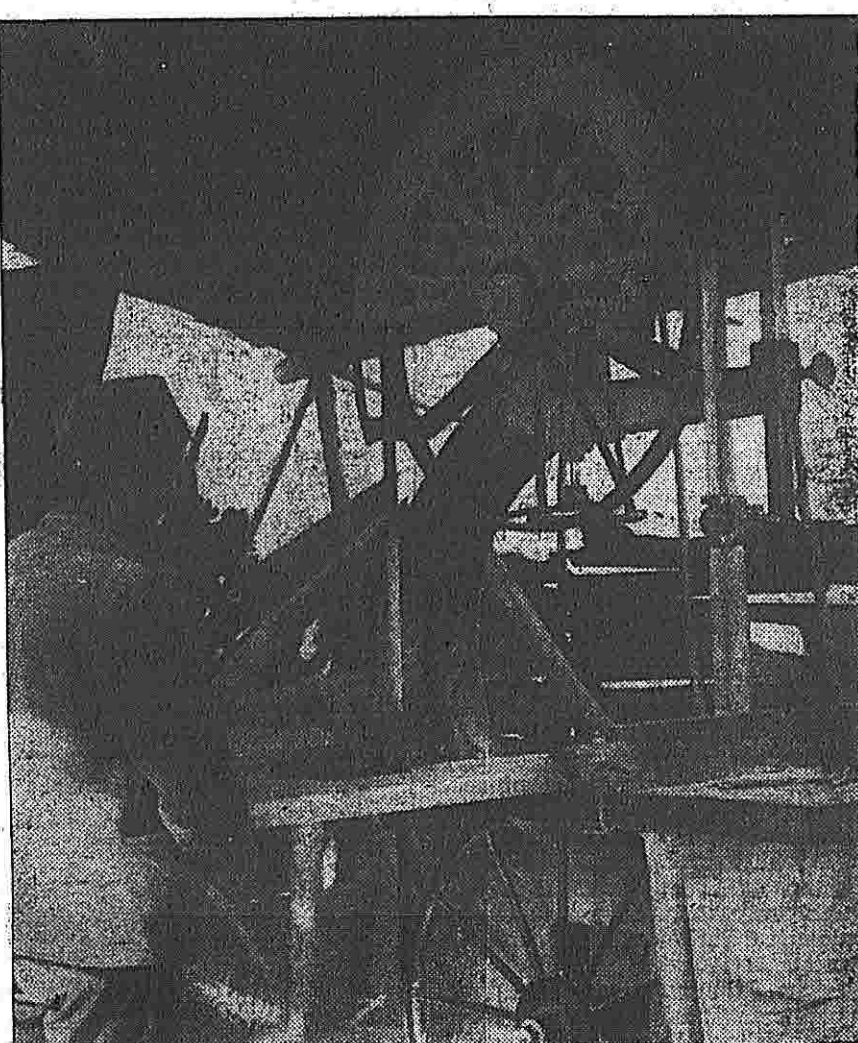
tortions affect competition between the EEC member countries on the world market.

Up till now, under the terms of a first EEC decision adopted in 1962, the EEC Commission has allowed the individual governments to levy countervailing charges on imports in many of the paradoxical cases of this kind occurring within the Community. However, as early as 1964 the regulation now adopted by the Council of Ministers was planned as a comprehensive solution to the competition problem in this sector.

In the case of intra-Community trade, the new regulation provides (Contd. on page 4)



Pile of lumber ready to go to sawmill to be cut into desired pieces.



The operator of the sawmill watches to make sure the power saw works properly.



## WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, (Reuter).—The World Bank Monday reported record earnings of \$83 million in the six months ended last December 31, an \$11 million increase over the previous half-year.

This increase, one of the biggest for any six-month period in recent years, came largely from increased income from investments and interest payments on loans.

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 14, (Reuter).—Switzerland has decided to contribute \$200,000 towards the cost of the United Nations peace force in Cyprus, it was announced Monday.

"The Swiss government has decided to make this new contribution in the hope that all parties concerned will continue their efforts to arrive at an agreement in a reasonable time," a note to Secretary-General U Thant said.

HOBBART, Tasmania, Feb. 14, (Reuter).—Fire fighters Monday brought under control the last of the bush fires which swept through Tasmania last week, killing 52 people.

BRAZZAVILLE, Feb. 14, (Tass).—Kinshasa between representatives of the Congolese government and big international companies and trusts on the participation of the latter in the Congolese company "Gecomin" set up in place of the Belgian company "Union Minière".

James Reid, a representative of the board of the Anglo-American concern "Roan Selection Trust," which together with the "Anglo-American Corporation" operates copper mines in Zambia, arrived in Kinshasa Monday.

LIMA, Feb. 14, (Reuter).—Floods sweeping down from the Andes mountains Monday covered large areas of Peru's coastal plain and are feared to have killed at least 25 people.

An estimated 6,000 people were made homeless as rivers, swollen by heavy rains in the mountains, burst their banks and flooded rich farmlands.

KUALA LUMPUR, Feb. 14, (Reuter).—Malaysian Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman is planning to visit Japan next month, informed sources said here Monday. No date has been fixed for the visit.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, (DPA).—William Foster, head of the U.S. delegation to the 17-nation disarmament conference, flew to

Geneva Monday for the resumption of talks Tuesday next week.

Informed sources in the U.S. capital believe that Foster will take up contact with Soviet delegates on the conclusion of a treaty stemming from the spread of nuclear weapons prior to the conference opening.

TOKYO, Feb. 14, (Reuter).—A visiting Japanese delegation has reached an agreement in Peking to supply to China two million tons of fertilizer this year at a price of about \$36 per ton.

While the amount is 20 per cent more than the last year's 1,610,000 tons, the price represents a decline of about 26 per cent.

SANTIAGO, Feb. 14, (Reuter).—A sharp earth tremor Monday rocked part of northern Chile, but first reports indicated there were no casualties or damage.

The tremor, recorded at 2225 GMT, registered an intensity of five on the 12-point international scale.

## International Space Meeting Likely To Be Postponed

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 14, (AP).—The UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space agreed Monday to go along with a Soviet suggestion and recommend to the General Assembly a one-year postponement of a planned international conference on the peaceful uses of outer space.

Ambassador Kurt Waldheim of Austria, the committee chairman, said a precise date to be recommended to the Assembly would be worked out in informal consultations with committee members and representatives of the developing nations, for whose benefit the conference is being organized.

The Soviet Union proposed last week postponement of the meeting, arguing that there was not enough time to prepare a meaningful conference this year.

U.S. Ambassador William B. Buffum told the committee on Monday that the United States wants the conference this year.

He noted that such a conference had first been proposed for this year in 1964 to mark the first decade of manned space flight.

Long months of preparatory work were beset by delays and frustrations, he said, that continued up to last fall, "raising doubt for some people if it would ever be held."

Ileger Denorme of Belgium raised a similar question. He reviewed the history of what he described as obstacles and reverses in the preparations for the conference and said the latest Soviet suggestion "augured ill for the future."

He said he wondered whether this suggestion was "the first stage of washing out the possibility of the conference ever being held."

The Soviet Union proposed the delay when a panel of experts convened last week to make the technical arrangements for the conference. Besides the lack of time, the Soviets also noted that 1967 is the 50th anniversary of the Russian Revolution and said Soviet scientists would be busy in celebrations of that event.

Usually well-informed European quarters said here Monday the prevailing uncertainty with regard to the clauses of the treaty had caused the postponement.

## EEC: Trade

(Contd. from page 3)

for speedy abolition of the existing duties. The prices of exported goods will be brought to the level of prices within the country of destination by variable levies imposed at the frontier. The amount of these levies will be determined each quarter by the EEC Commission. It will be based on the difference in price, between the countries, of the basic agricultural commodities from which the processed goods are manufactured. Export subsidies granted by the Member States must not exceed the variable levy imposed on imports of the same products.

In the case of imports from non-member countries, levies comprising a fixed component applicable to the entire Community and a variable component will replace the national duties hitherto imposed at frontiers. The variable component will also be determined each quarter by the EEC Commission. This, however, will be based on the difference between the current prices and the threshold prices laid down by the EEC for the basic agricultural commodities contained in the products.

The total of all frontier charges on imports from non-member countries must not exceed the rates of duty on the individual products bound in GATT.

## HOME BRIEFS

KABUL, Feb. 14, (Bakhtar).—President of De Afghanistan Bank Habibullah Mali Achekzai last night gave a reception in honour of the visiting delegation from the International Monetary Fund in Baghe Bala restaurant. Presidents of several banks and officials of the some of the Ministries attended the reception.

KABUL, Feb. 14, (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal has instructed the administrative unit for food-stuffs and public utilities to put on sale charcoal and wood from their stores. The decision was taken in order to prevent any raise in the price of fuel.

KABUL, Feb. 14, (Bakhtar).—Khan Abdul Wali Khan, accompanied by Abdul Rauf Benawa, Vice President of the Tribal Affairs Department, yesterday went to Helmand from Kandahar.

Khan Abdul Wali Khan met officials of the Helmand Valley Authority and visited the high school and the lapidary and jewelry plant in Bost.

## Turkey Asked To Agree To Enosis

NICOSIA, Feb. 14, (Reuter).—Turkey is to be asked to agree to Enosis—Union of Cyprus with Greece—in exchange for the establishment of a NATO base on the island, informed sources here said Saturday.

The sources said the scheme would be put to Turkey's representatives when Greco-Turkish talks on the Cyprus issue resume.

Setting up of the base on Cyprus for NATO, of which Turkey is a member would guarantee the security of the Turkish Cypriot community.

The sources said Greece sees the scheme as offering the only hope of restoring political stability to Cyprus where NATO powers could act as guarantor of law and order under an agreement between Greece and Turkey.

The well-informed English language newspaper Cyprus Mail said last Thursday the British base at Dhekelia, south of Cyprus, would be offered a prospective NATO base if the Greek plan was accepted by Turkey.

Archbishop Makarios has told his people that Enosis is acceptable only if it rules out concessions to Turkey and Turkish Cypriots.

The Athens reports said Greek political party leaders forced Archbishop Makarios to agree in Athens last Monday that union with Greece necessarily involved extension of NATO power in Cyprus.

## CHINA

(Contd. from page 1)

Soviet Charge d'Affaires Y. N. Razdukhov drove out of his embassy for the first time for a week as the demonstrations around it appeared to have ended, Reuter reported.

Accompanied by his military attaché and the embassy's trade representative, he drove without incident across the capital to the North Vietnamese embassy about three miles away.

Chinese officials and foreign diplomats have been calling on Hanoi's embassy here to express condolences on the death of North Vietnam's ambassador Tran Tu Binh who was dean of Peking's diplomatic corps.

A Peking wall poster has claimed that Chinese and Soviet troops clashed recently on the far eastern border between the two countries, the Kyodo news agency also reported Monday night.

The wall poster gave no date or source for its report. A high-ranking North Korean government delegation was reported on its way to Moscow Monday for talks which may be linked with the Sino-Soviet crisis.

The Yugoslavian Folkdance Group "Ivo Lola Ribar" will perform at Kabul Cinema and at Radio Afghanistan auditorium from 13 to 18 February, at 4:30 and 8 p.m., respectively.

Tickets are available at Kabul Cinema, Kabul Hotel and Radio Afghanistan.

## "The Marriage"

by NIKOLAI GOGOL  
a comedy  
on 16, 17, 18 February at 8:00 p.m.  
Tickets on sale: British Embassy, American Embassy, Astor.  
AISK members Af. 40; non-members Af. 80

## INTERNATION CLUB.

THURSDAY Feb. 16th 8:30.  
VALENTINE DANCE,  
Music by d'SHARKS,  
Door Prizes

## Service Economy

(Contd. from page 3)

ber countries on this largely unexplored area of economic knowledge.

They use the term "service sector" to include not only the obvious services as such—government, community, business, recreation and personal services—but also such commercial enterprises as wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate.

Since the early 1960's less than half of the U.S. labour force has been employed in goods-producing industries—agricultural or industrial—the OECD experts note. The majority, estimated at almost 55 per cent in 1963, work at a variety of jobs in commerce and the services.

The study says:

"This dramatic change, which has been called the tertiary revolution, has gone further in the United States than elsewhere. But in virtually all countries for which data are available a shift in the same direction is evident: commerce and the services are estimated to employ some 46 per cent of the Canadian labour force, more than industry or agriculture; and in Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden and Britain employment in the services, while lower than in industry, has reached roughly the 40 per cent mark.

Europe will move towards the North American pattern "at a rate which will make the service sector the largest employer of European labour within 10 years."

## Rhodesia...

(Contd. from page 2)

Last year's crop of 250 million pounds was taken over by the government for resale wherever possible. The most reliable information obtainable here is that perhaps two-thirds of the crop is stored.

The government, it is reported, sold one third of the crop for about \$32 million to half a dozen Western and Eastern European countries, China and South Africa. A similar amount presumably was reserved by two large tobacco companies on a contingent basis—that the sale would be completed when it became legal to do so.

Outside Salisbury the government is building huge new storage sheds. Growers will start bringing in this year's crop in April. By July it will be known to the government, at least whether salesmen have been able to break through the new sanctions to sell any significant part of another 250 million pounds.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

## Aden Toll Put At 12 In 4 Days

ADEN, Feb. 14, (DPA).—Twelve Arabs died and 39 were injured in four days of nationalist attacks aimed at turning the base into "hell" for Britons on the eight anniversary of the British sponsored Aden government.

The toll of dead and injured in more than 70 incidents involving hand grenades and small arms was officially put at twelve Arab dead, one of them shot dead by a British patrol Monday afternoon after throwing a bomb at it, and two others killed earlier Monday by an exploding hand grenade.

## Vietnam

(Contd. from page 1)

In Washington, U.S. Senator Robert F. Kennedy said he regretted U.S. bombing of North Vietnam was resumed Monday after the lunar new year cease fire.

In Ottawa, Canada's Foreign Secretary Paul Martin said Monday it is time for the International Control Commission (ICC) to help resolve the Vietnam war.

Martin told the House of Commons the ICC (Poland, India and Canada) could "provide an umbrella" for negotiations aimed at ending the war.

In Saigon, in a daring daylight operation inside the city yesterday Viet Cong guerrillas fired mortar shells at American military headquarters from a house in the city.

Then they caused havoc and bloodshed by blowing up their cache of unused shells.

Fourteen Vietnamese, including a child, were killed and another 38 injured.

The guerrillas fired at least three shells at the main U.S. headquarters from a house about a mile (1,500 metres) away.

But one scored a direct hit on a passing truckload of S. Vietnamese paratroopers, killing 11 and injuring another eight.

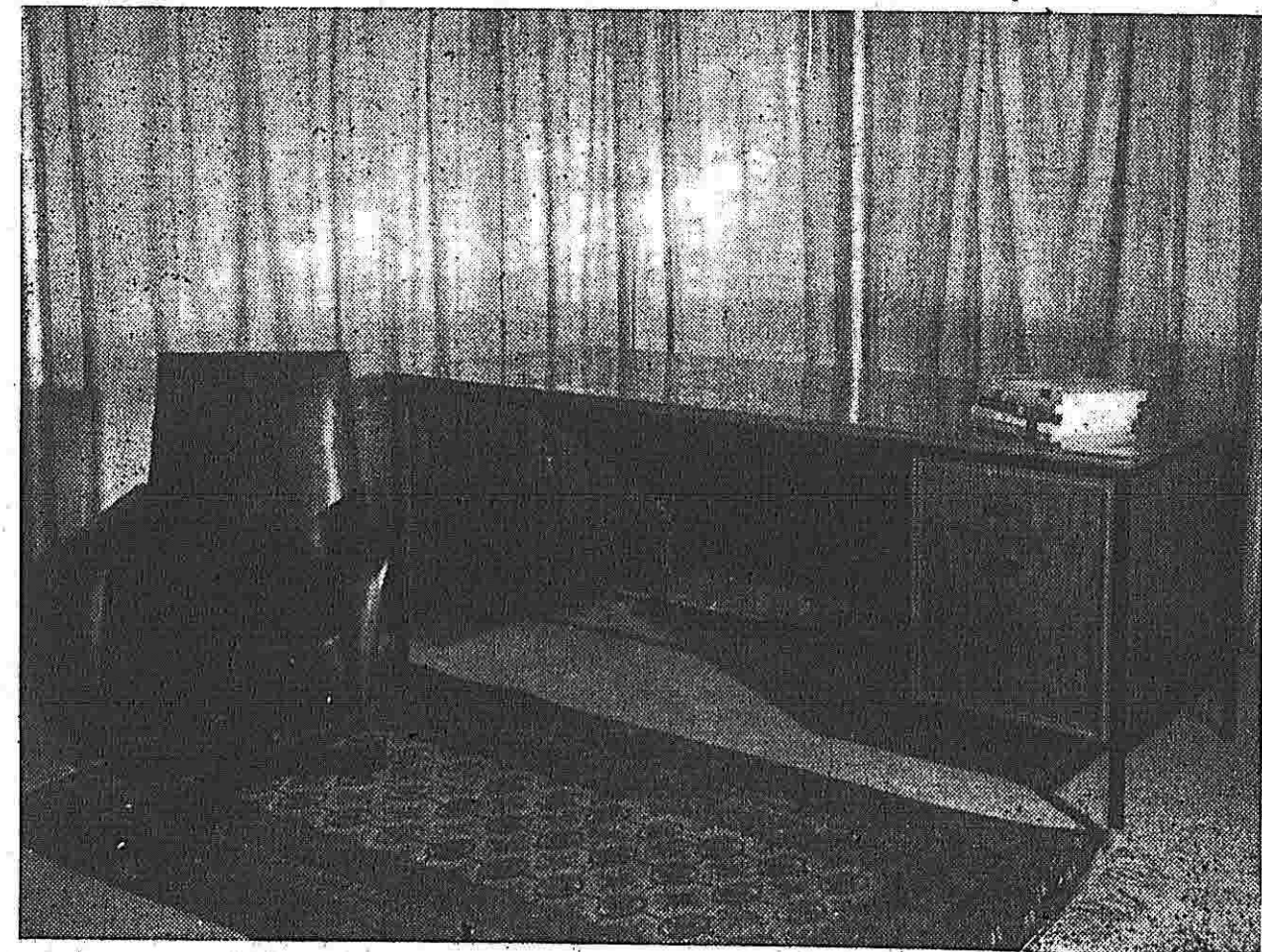
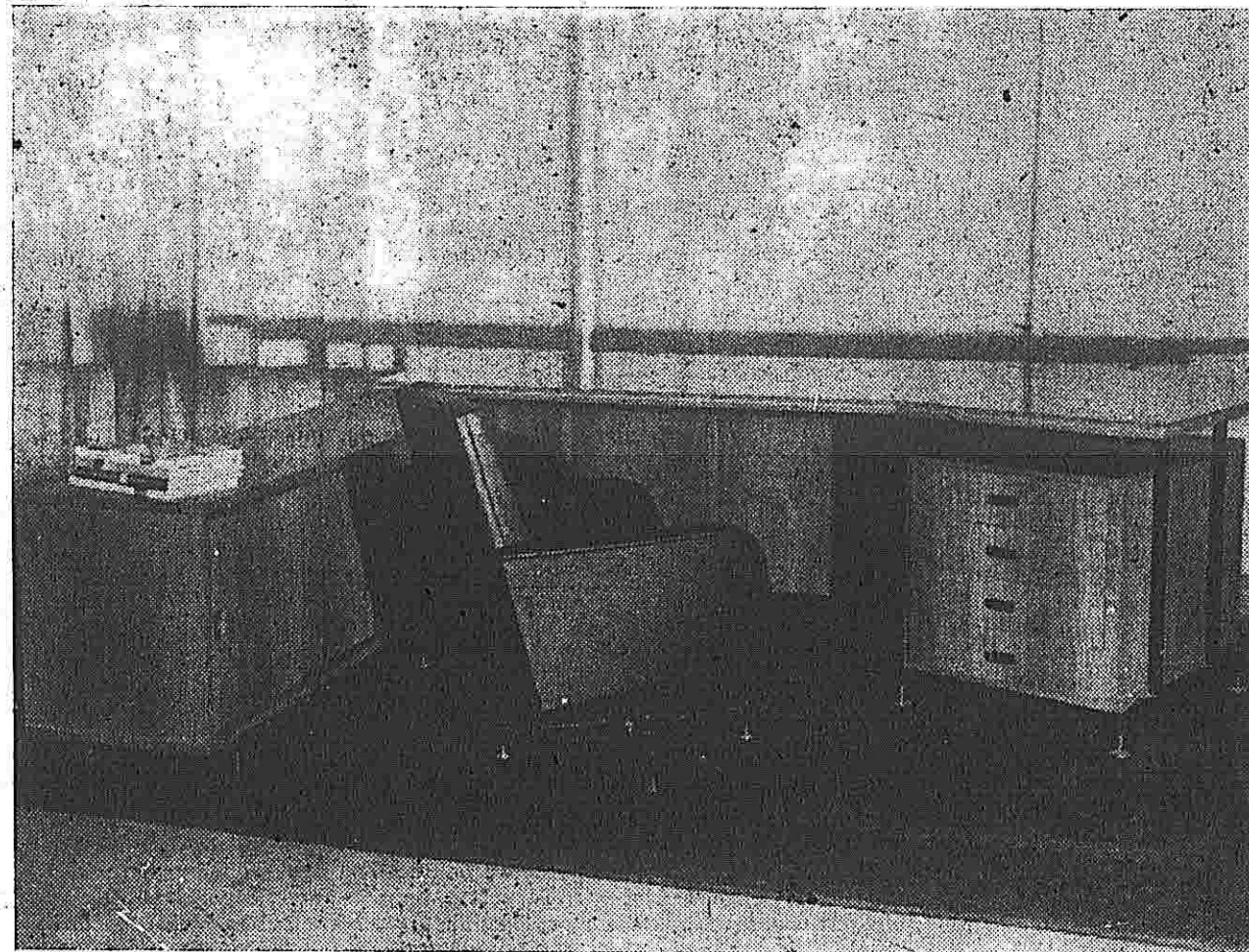
Another shell exploded in the garden of the British embassy, hurting nobody, and a third went through the roof of a house.

The Viet Cong then apparently used a timing device to explode the stock of unused shells in the house from which they had been firing through a hole in the roof.

The house was blown to pieces, adjacent buildings damaged, three people killed and 30 more hurt.

Asked how the Viet Cong could conduct such an operation from inside Saigon itself, city police chief lieutenant colonel Nguyen Van Luan replied:

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